THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

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WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL.

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.

ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM. Proprietors.

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Fifty copies to one address, and two copies of the WEEKLY and two of the DAILY separately, the extra copies will not be sent.

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THE DAILY SENTINEL geant one day: for fifty cents a month, or six dollars a year.

ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM, Ind'plis.

Selected Miscellany.

The Republican Press and Slavery. An evening Republican paper published in this city, which justly gives to the Times credit for the utmost zeal in the support of the Union, finds daily endeavor to force emancipation as an issue into the present contest. It asserts among other things, that neither the New York of the Perhaps not the present contest. into the present contest. It asserts among other things, that neither the New York Tribune nor go to war you will want them." the Independent have, since the disaster at Buil Run, published a line in favor of that result. We turn at hap hazard to the former paper, and find in

its issue of August 21, the following: "These facts need to be reiterated and enforced until they shall be deeply engraven on the public mind, so that the most ignorant, the humblest. so often as he shall be summoned to scrimp the ent assured me that it was no use-he had got the bread of his children to pay the heavy taxes im- whole thing in type, speech and all, and I could posed by this war, shall realize that it is slavery read it in an evening paper. He said they kept a which thus impoverishes him and them. Mothers, who are called to send your sons to battle continually. I got his views and held my peace. for the Union and the laws, never forget, or Yours for the Union, including let them forget, that it is slavery which compels the sacrifice. The time may not have come —may not come for years—for the nation to pro-claim and act upon this fundamental truth; but it is the truth nevertheless, and must not fall un-

Now, we ask, is this abolitionism, or is it not? Thousands and hundreds of thousands of citizens do not believe that slavery is the sole cause of our domestic troubles. Yet this extract asserts that it is. This, then, opens to the nation a slavery discussion. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of loyal men believe that under the Constitution the time can never come for the abolition of slavery by the "nation." Yet this extract suggests, in the midst of rebellion, that the time may come, (for that is what it means,) and, the latter of the latter, and a lit by suggesting that, maintains the constitutional

As to the Independent, the New York World, (Rep.) of the 27th, says: The Independent of this week is brimfull pestilent abolitionism. The most objectionable part of it, to be sure, is in articles written by cor-

respondents, but the prominence assigned them in the make-up of the paper, and the strong leaning in the same direction of its editorial col-umns, justify us in attributing the Independent a deliberate purpose to make itself a vehicle of abolition sentiments. It allows Dr. Cheever to expatiate on 'the irretrievable mischief produced by the Northern Government and Adminministration in refusing to direct the war against slavery,' and on the 'infinite importance of im-mediately striking that blow against slavery, and which will retrieve our affairs and our reputation. and save us from the dreadful disaster,' etc. It gives space to a long article by Charles L. Brace, off that night gown." entitled 'The Key to Victory,' which opens with the inquiry. Why will not we people see that the only key to victory is a proclamation of eman-

The World differs from our evening cotempo rary in regard to the Independent, and the World is not only a Republican paper, but it is reported to enjoy the confidence and favor of a member of

proved in its columns, from less influential Reblican papers here at home, to prove our assertion; but the fact is so patent to our citizens that, if they have patience to bear it, we feel it is no affair of ours. In all our warfare on Abolition-Republican journals we have only wished to serve high that he couldn't put his cap on, whil the oththe country against a pestilential heresy which seeks to dissolve the Union by dividing the North

His appearance at the White House was picinto factions of slavery. Generally we think our evening cotemporary has co operated with us in drawing room, General Scott remarked very feelthe effort, and we are quite surprised that it now feelingly: persistently combatted.

We do not wish to be misunderstood on thi

nestion. We make no charge of general abo- ficer standing by itionism against all citizens who acted with the Republican party. On the contrary, we have al- ed the venerable veteran. ways held that there is a large element in that party which is conservative, and, now that it is awake to the criminality of abolitionism, will insist that the only purpose of the war shall be the preservation of the Union and the constitution. We York Tribune, and the Independent, and other together. papers heretofore organs in your party. Are they organs still? Do you approve of their sentiments? If you do not, evince it in some manner. Do you ask Democrats to meet you in political unity when you come to them burdened with these abolition Harvey, Minister to Portugal, to General Camepapers. Now, if the conservative Republicans ron, Secretary of War, which Mr. Roscoe Conk are really opposed to abolitionism, they will con- ling read in the course of his speech upon the res cele that our position is reasonable, and will join olution which was passed, calling upon the Presi-us in the work of overthrowing Northern treason, while we do our hest endeavor against Southern any of the Cabinet and Mr James E. Harvey. A secessionism. We are earnest in our desire for a union of sentiment in regard to the objects of the war. We care very little what purpose the Administration has in hostilities. They must do as the people desire—for even the army are the people. What is the popular sentiment? is the question. Can we say that it is or ever will be united, if half of the nation cry out for emancipation, and the other half believe that it is unconstitutional, and so subversive of the Union? This is a question inspired by the most vindictive hostility. Of to be seriously considered by men of all parties.

An understanding must be arrived at concerning it, or the safety of the Republic will be completely wrecked. We, therefore, depreciate the agitation of emancipation, by the abolition disorganizers as the blackest of treason at this crisis of the country's history, and we call upon conservative unscrupulous enemy has seized the opportunity of Republicans, in the name of all that is sacred to my absence to slake his thirst for vengeance is as a people, to prove, by some bold and unmistakable enunciation of principle, that the abolitiou journals are no longer their organs. They can do it with such emphasis as will really unite the great mass of the nation in a common purpose, and as will evince to the South that the Crittenden resolution of the Extra session is the real sentiment of the Union man.—Chicago Times.

my absence to slake his thirst for vengeance by distorting facts, perverting the record, and indulging in the worst misrepresentation.

I propose to confront these audacious accusations at a proper time and in a proper way. What public notice I may feel called upon to take of them will depend entirely upon the tenor of my next intelligence from the United States. Certainly I shall not permit my good name, which is all I possess on earth, and which hever has been

Our Far Contributor in the Home

NEW SENTINEL OFFICE,
NO. 2 SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET,

The moment the ffag was threatened, large bodies of men were called upon to rally to its defense. Being a large bodies man, I rallied, and enrolled myself with the Home Guards. The drill is very severe on me this hot weather, although I am constantly allowed an attendent with a fan and a pitcher of ice water. I am constantly reminded that one of the first requirements of a soldiers is to throw out his

chest and draw in his stomach: Having been ing out my chest, but by what system of practice could I ever hope to draw in my stomach! can't "dress up"-its no use of trying. If my vest buttons are in a line, I am far in the rear, and if I toe the mark a fearful bulge indicates my position. (There is no room for argument in regard to my sentiments-everybody can see 50 00 at a glance just where I stand.) One evening Additions can be made to Clubs at any time at the above ates. Where the paper is addressed to each subscriber Running his eye along the line, he exclaimed

"What is that man doing in the ranks with a bass drum?"

He pointed at me but I hadn't any drum-it was the suplus stomach that I could not draw

I am the butt of numberless jokes, as you may well suppose. They have got a story in the Goards that when I first heard the command, or der arms, I dropped my musket, and taking out my note book began drawing an order on the Governor for what arms I needed. They say I I ordered a Winans steam gun, with a pair of Dahlgren howitzers for side arms! Base fabricators! My ambition never extended beyond a rifled cannon and they knew it. Although in respect to size I belong to the

"heavies," my preference is for the light infantry service. My knapsack is marked "light infan-One evening the spectators seemed convulsed about something, and my comrades tittered by plateons whenever my back was turned. It

was a mystery to me until I laid off my knap-Some wretch had erased the two final letters, and I had been parading all evening labelled, "LIGHT INFANT!" The above is one of the thousand annovances

to which I am subjected, and nothing but my consuming patriotism could ever induce me to submit to it. I rallied at the call of my country, and am not to be put out by the rallying of my com I overheard a spectator inquire of the drill ser-

"No," he returned, in an awful whisper, "I

I could have drilled him if I had had a bayo-Specifications have been published in regard to my uniform, and contractors advertised for. The making will be let out to the lowest responsible In case the Guards are ordered to take the field, a special commissary will be detailed to draw my rations.

That reminds me of a harrowing incident. On last drill night, an old farmer who dropped in to see us drill, took me aside and said he wanted to sell me a yoke of powerful oxen.

"For what?" said 1, considerably annoyed.

"Want 'em to draw your rations." The Guards paid me a delicate compliment the last meeting. They elected me the "Child of the Regiment," with the rank of the first corpulant. I was about to return thanks in a neat and appropriate speech, when a reporter who was pres-"neat and appropriate speech" standing in type

FAT CONTRIBUTOR.

-Cleveland Plaindealer.

From the N. Y. Mercury's Special Correspondence., Villiam and his Havelock. The members of the Mackerel Brigade, now stationed on Arlington Heights, to watch the

movements of the Potomac, which is expected to rise shortly, desire me to thank the ladies of America for supplies of havelocks and other del cacies of the season just received. The haveocks, my boy, are rather roomy, and we we took them for shirts at first; and the shirts are so narrow minded that we took them for havelocks. If the ladies of America could manage to get a lit tle more into the other department of the graceful "garmint," there would be fewer colds in this

division of the Grand Army.

The havelocks, as I have said before, are roomy -very roomy, my boy. Villiam Brown of Com pany G, put one on last night, when he went or sentry duty, and looked like a broomstick in a pillow-case, for all the world. When the officer of the night came round and caught sight of Villiam in his havelock, he was struck dumb with admiration for a moment. Then he ejacu-

"What a splendid moonbeam!"

Villiam made a movement and the sergean "What is that white object?" said the officer "The young man is Villiam Brown," said the

Thunder! tell him to go to his tent and take You're mistaken," said the sergeant, "the sen

was made by the women of America The officer was so justly exasperated at his mistake that he went to head quarters and took the oath three times running, with a little su-

The oath is very popular, my boy, and comes in bottles. I take it medicinally myself.
The shirts made by the ladies of America are noble articles as far down as the collar, but would

not do to use as an only garment.

Captain Mortimer de Montague, of the skir. mish squad, put one on when he went to the President's reception, and the collar stood up so

"Ah! here comes one of the wounded heroes."
"He's not wounded, General," remarked an of-"Then why is his head bandaged up so?" ask

"Oh!" says the officer, "that's only one of the shirts made by the patriotic wimmin of Amer-

In about five minutes after this conversation

Minister Harvey's Letter to the Secretary of War.

The following is a letter from Mr. James E.

The first dispatch on the subject appeared in the Herald of the 7th of June, and closed in these

words: "The Secretary of War is, it is said, much grieved at the intelligence." Referring to the charge that I had improperly communicated information to Mr. Magrath, of Charleston. I assume that this statement is an unwarrantable lib life on the 17th day of June, 1859, leaving a several weeks before the general seizure was pub-licly and properly ordered, and you had thus He left no legitimate children, or descendant every particle of evidence which, in order to give of such He had disposed of his property by will force to his false accusation, my calumniator pre | as follows:

there had been a serious doubt, of course you would have brought it to the notice of the President, or if indisposed to do that, you would have communicated with me when you first came into possession of the dispatches. I conferred freely with you the very day before my departure from Washington, and was treated cordially and considerately, although you had been fully apprised for weeks previous of the circumstances which my secret and bitter enemies now make a ground of complaint and reproach.

the debts due me which he can collect, shall be applied to payment of my debts, which I think will be fully sufficient to pay the same; but if it should not, then I direct my executor to sell my mill property at Lockport. After all my debts are fully paid, then I direct that my said executor sell my said mill property at Lockport, as soon as he can obtain something like a fair price for it; and I hereby empower my executor to sell all my property, personal and real, except the farm on which I live,on showing to the Court a necessity therefor, and giving security: but he of complaint and reproach.

ever, I rely upon you to see justice done me, and castie. of mine and an old friend. I had good reason to believe that he was a verse to a collision, and would do everything to prevent it by personal and other influence. You must remember perfectly well how all the information at the time I took Allen; and I hereby appoint my said son, Hiram ed the fact to Mr. Pettigrew, Mr. Magrath and advance my other two children. few days elapsed, and he was not withdrawn. survivor." when Mr. Magrath inquired of me if my previous | The widow, Margaret M. Allen, elected to take to you at Willard's Hotel, informing you, at the by the will. same time, of my telegraph to him. You suggesdid, at the Department of State, and in reply to my question, "what answer I should send to mer husband, Hiram Allen, deceased, claiming Charleston," he said, substantially, "that time one third thereof in fee. By the answers of the

I telegraphed to Mr. Magrath accordingly withtion which I then thought would preserve the that the authorities in South Carolina would not consent to the voluntary withdrawal of Major simple contracts. It is claimed that the widow tion. Knowing that such a concession never could and never ought to be made by the Government, and fearing that it might interrupt the adopted children of Hiram Allen, the devisor. asking if it were true, and saying, "If it was, lands in fee, was his third wife, was childless, and

He sent me an authorized and decided answer to the contrary. I sought you immediately at holding real estate in virtue of any previous the War Department and submitted the dispatch. | marriage such widow may not during such mar-It made so much impression on your mind that riage, with or without the assent of her husband you requested me to take it forthwith to the Pres- alienate such real estate; and if during such mar dent, and gave me a note to him, which I still riage, such widow shall die, such real estate shall retain, to facilitate my admission in case of de- go to her children by the marriage in virt.e of lay. I informed the President hastily of all the which such real estate came to her, if any there entecedent circumstances which culminated in be. 1 R. S., p. 250, sec. 18.

other papers. I consented and left it. reinforcements could have been entered. The the wife within the statute above quoted? nored by the dominating spirits at Montgomery, who forced forward a state of things that pro mother." Acts 1855, p. 122. luced the present crisis, which, though lamenta ble in many respects, is perhaps a fortunate finale to the previous chapter of events, since it has the estate of her husband, or of an heir apparent stirred the popular heart with one mighty impulse, and brought all parties to see the necessity of sustaining the Government, and of uphold-

ing the integrity of the Constitution and the patriotism. I can appeal to God, honestly and their perfect purity and disinterestedness. And the sense of legitimate and for these reasons. when we all meet before the bar of the Eternal 1. It would be undignified in a legislature Justice, and our hearts are exposed, I have an abiding trust that the one act of my life which will plead most successfully for mercy and the forgiveness of many errors and infirmities will forgiveness of many errors and infirmities will be that which has so unjustly provoked this calumny. I shall not indulge in crimination, or permit my natural feelings of indignation against such an outrage to find expression now. Indeed, it has saddened me too despit for any such an outrage to find expression now. Indeed, it has saddened me too despit for any such as a latent is in ordered destruction of the words bastard and illegitimate children; but the words bastard and illegitimate are employed for that purpose.

3. The word is used in a statute providing an artificial mode of creating heirs, and is designed in the words bastard and illegitimate children; but the words bastard and illegitimate are employed for that purpose. tion, and I fear almost to receive my next letters, of creating them with the artificial your public position justice, or to heed your calls tion in the civil law, 3 Grote Greece, p. 139, note. apon me whenever they were made. This is all Adams' Rom. Antiq. tit. Adoption. Bouvier I ask now: I desire no sympathy from anybody.

My reputation has been shamefully slandered, and I trust to your knowledge of the facts to have me righted with those whose good opinion is entitled to respect. I appeal to you as one of the

Yours, very truly. J. E. HARVEY. TO GENERAL CAMERON.

The following is the oath required to be taken by all civil officers of the United States: Government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign, and that I will Our conclusion then, is that the adopted children bear true faith, allegiance and loyalty to the in this case have all the rights in the estate of

Had the Republican party, in their State legis-lation during the past few years, regarded, as this oath regards, the Constitution of the United States as the supreme law of the land, there would have been no Southern secession and no

suffied by stain or suspicion, to be assailed with An Interesting Decision upon the Law of Descents and the Hights of Adopted Heirs.

BARNS ps. ALLEN et al .- In the Carroll C. P.

erty taken with your name to stimulate prejudice large estate, consisting of real and personal propagainst me, because there was no discovery to make which could excite any such emotion. All been his third wife, and had not borne him a child. the dispatches in the Washington office has been He also left one illegitimate son, Hiram Allen, furnished to you and to the Secretary of State Jr., and one adopted son, William Allen, and an

tends was suddenly discovered.

This subject was a matter of conference between yourself, Mr. Seward and others, long in funeral expenses and all my jast debts must be advance of my departure from Washington, and, indeed, my commission was neither received nor accepted until several weeks had subsequently elapsed. These are the facts of record, and I only cite them to show how far pervers emalignity will travel in pursuit of criminal revenge. There was sufficient for that purpose; and, to enable my executor to pay said debts, I direct that he sell at public sale all my personal property except such as he shall think best to seil at private sale. I hereby authorize him to sell, and the proceeds of merconal property, together with all nothing in my conduct to conceal, and it never such sales of personal property, together with all was and never could be fairly questioned. If the debts due me which he can collect, shall be

But it is hardly necessary to refer to such incidents to refresh your recollection of events so recent, as no one knows better than you do the reasons which actuated me throughout. Since, howa necessity therefor, and giving security; but he

the pressure of public affairs may have displaced some of the material facts in your mind, I products, shall be disposed of as follows, both real pose to recite them briefly for that purpose. You and personal, (except the portion which the law were promptly informed of the communications which passed between Mr. Magrath and myself, and of the considerations which led to them. I Jr., (whom I have educated and recognized as never had, directly or indirectly, a line of corres- my own son, and do hereby acknowledge to be pondence with him, except what you have seen in my son,) and William Allen and Kate Allen, my the telegraphs referred to. He was a schoolmate two adopted children, whom I hereby acknowl-

this part, threatened a daily attack on Fort Sum- Allen, Jr., my executor. I further lirect that in ter by the so-called Confederate army, which all the final adjustment of the property between my good men in Washington and Charleston desired three children, my son Hiram shall be charged to prevent. When it was considered settled that | with the sum of 1,000 dollars already advanced Major Anderson would be withdrawn, I telegraph- to him, unless, before my death, I should equally

others, hoping to avert what then seemed to be "4. I further direct that on the death of either the impending calamity of bloodshed, and to post- of my above children without children living, the pone, at least, the inauguration of civil war. A share of such child shall go to the survivors, or

information was correct. I carried his dispatch under the law, if any provision was made for her

In 1860 she intermarried with William A ted that I should take it to Mr. Seward, which I Barns, with whom she now joins n an applicawould vindicate my previous assurance." I re- defendants, admitted by demurrers to be true, it turned, stated what occurred, and you then in- appears that Hiram Allen, deceased, in his lifeformed me that Major Anderson would be with- time, had caused to be conveyed to his wife Margaret, the now female plaintiff, as an intended I telegraphed to Mr. Magrath accordingly with-out giving any authority but my own, and I value of 5,000 dollars, which she enjoys as her felt glad at being the medium of a communica- property; and it is claimed that this real estate uld be treated as an advancement, or as a peace, and give the misguided men a chance to jointure. It further appears that the estate of etrace their steps. It was then soon reported said Hiram, deceased, is indebted in the sum of Anderson, but would demand a formal capitula- must contribute to the payment of these debts. It has already appeared in our statement that peaceable retirement of Major Anderson I stat- It has also appeared that Margaret, the female the friends of peace would be rendered power- has, since his death, married a second husband. Our law of descents provides that "if a widow shall marry a second or any subsequent time

that dispatch, and he proposed to retain it, as the And further, "that if a man marry a second of subject was still undetermined in his mind, in or other subsequent wife, and has by her no children der to have the information before him with the but has children alive by a previous wife, the land which at his death descends to such wife, shall You know better than I do what causes led to at her death descend to his children." Id. p.

the change of purpose in regard to Major Ander-son's withdrawal. Up to the last hour, I labored Now, Allen, the former husband of the female and hoped to avoid a collision at Fort Sumter, plaintiff left no child or children begotten upon the and I believe, conscientiously it would have been body of a former wife; and if he had left no saved but for the rash percipitancy of the advisers | adopted children, it would be clear that the share about Mr. Jeff. Davis. If the authorities of of the female plaintiff in his real state would Carolina alone had been consulted, I feel sure vest in absolute fee. Does the existence of the there would have been no attack, and I think the adopted children place the right of inheritance of

reasons for this opinion would require too much | Our statute of adoption enacts that any person space to be set forth fully, and, theref re, I state it broadly as a conviction resulting from various entitled to and receive all the rights and interest forms of information. The men who were willing to have such a result accomplished were igthe natural heir of such adopted father or

It is competent for the legislature to increase or diminish the inchoate interest of the wife in in the estate of the ancestor. Noel vs. Ewing, 9

The female plaintiff, therefore, cannot legally complain shou d it turn out that the adoption of children by Allen, her husband, resulted in the diminution of her inheritance. Is such the fact? My whole action in this matter was voluntary, diminution of her inheritance. Is such the fact? and inspired by a sense of the highest and best The statute declares that adopted shall have all the rights of "natural" children. In what sense fearlessly, for the rectitude of my intentions as for is the word "natural" here used? We think in 1. It would be undignified in a legislature to provide for the adoption of children into the

condition of bastardy. 2. The word natural is no where used in our

it has saddened me too deeply for any such emo- to contrast in the mind, the legal, natural mode

dresding the effect which may have been produced 4. Adoption of heirs is not of common law on those who are nearest and dearest to me, but who are less able to bear up against such an affliction. Although I have never been a partisan of yours, I have feit, from your repeated declarations, some little claim for services voluntarily rendered you in the course of the last fifteen years, and for which, as you well know, I have civil law, notural are distinguished from adopnever asked or received any recognition in any manner or form. It has been my misfortune to disagree often and radically with some of your professed friends; still I have never failed to do among the Jews, the Bible. See as to adop-

And it may be observed that the time of adop-tion will under our law, affect the interest of adopted children in the estate of the adopted parents. If they be adopted at a time when the adopted father has no wife, and he marry afterwards, they may stand as children of a former wife; otherwise as to a wife existing at the time of adoption; so it may be further observed that by the common law, statute, not nature, desigtaken by all civil officers of the United States:

I. —— do solemnly —— that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution and heir, therefore, is he upon whom the law casts the estate immediately on the death of the ancestor.

same, any ordinance, resolution or law of any State Convention or Legislature notwithstanding; and further, that I do this with a full determinathem had they been children begotten upon the body of his wife, that is to say, the woman who and further, that I do this with a full determination, pledge and purpose, without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever; and further, that I will well and faithfully perform all the duties which may be required of me by law. So help me God.

Sworn and subscribed this — day of — of the husband. Had they been adopted as the children of the wife, but they would of the property of the husband. Had they been adopted as the children of the wife, by her alone, they might have inherited her separate property (that is if a wife could adopt) not that of her husband. Perhaps, if they had been jointly adopted by both husband and wife, they might have inherited the recent of each.

what fell to her under the law, her right must be determined by the statute above quoted What the extent of that estate may be, in different contingencies, it is not necessary now to determine. Is it an absolute fee till the subsequent marriage, then a life estate during the continuance of such marriage, then an absolute fee again after the death of the husband of such marriage, the wife surviving? Was this the intention of the Legislature? Ought such to be the law? See Blackleach vs. Harvey, 14 Ind.,

We next inquire whether Allen's widow is bound to account, in the adjustment of the estate, for the \$5,000 worth of property received from her husband in his life time.

That property does not constitute a provision by will in bar of dower, for the will says nothing about it. It is an advancement; bu. is it such an

If so, it is because the common law or our own statute makes it such. It is not such by the common law. Blackstone says, Book 2, p. 189: "No lands but such as are given in frank marriage shall be brought into

hotchpot;" but lands given in frank marriage "are defined to be, where tenements are given by one man, together with a wife who is the daughter or cousin of the donor, to hold in frank marriage." Id. 115 The lands in the case at bar are not such. Our statute does not distinguish lands that

must be brought into hotchpot by this origin of title; but it does, as does the common law, confine this obligation within limits as to persons. By the common law, it exists only between female heirs, they only taking the estate in com-mon by descent. Here it exists between heirs, regardless of sex. Our statute has abolished dower, the estate taken by the wife, at common law, not as heir, but as wife, and substituted a fee simple, which the wife takes by descent as heir of her husband, and independent of his pow er to prevent it; but it has not, in terms, required her to bring advancements into hotchpot. It thus subjects children only to this liability. This al difficulties that would be just and honorable to may be a legislative oversight, but such is the personal property shall be charge! against the child or descendants of the child to whom the advancement is made;" but goes no furtaer. Perhaps the supreme court, governed by the reason rather than by the letter of the law, should place the widow on the footing of a child in this behalf; but sitting at nisi prius, the writer does not feel disposed to thus rule now. 1 R. S. p. 250, secs. 17, 22, and following, pp. 250, 251, 1 R. S. the 17th inst. wite, instead of estates in trust, as against the person making them, and creditors, but not ne-

cessarily to be brought into hotchpot. Mathews log appointed Vice Presidents, and James T. Hick on Presumptive Evidence. p. 55, et seq., Ed. of man and Wm. Reed Secretaries. 1830. 2 Story Eq. p. 612, et. seq. May the conveyance of the property in question to the wife be shown by parol to be a provision for her in the nature of jointure? Our statute provides for two descriptions of jointure.

2. Those made for the wife before coverture

ture. Id. sec. 49. In this class, there must be an election to take, by the wife, within a year after the death of her lightened people, to take into consideration the denced by her declarations, and possession and en- rights imperiled, their best interests engendered joyment of the provision, after the expiration of and the Government itself brought to the verge the year mentioned, made for her as a jointure; Washburn on Real Property, vol. 1, p. 273; as the statute does not express how it shall be shown.

And, it may be observed, if the provision is held a jointure, it is a bar to any and all inheritance; if and compromises, and that we adhere to it in letan advancement, it is, if less than a full share, a ter and spirit.

bar. pro-tanto only. 1 R. S., p. 250.

Resolved, That the civil war, by which o

bar, pro-tanto only. 1 R. S., p. 250.

whether a given conveyance was intended to be vice. by way of advancement. Shaw vs. Kent, 11 Resolved, That in this national emergency Ind. 80.

brances, no decision will now be made, as cy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union the question does not necessarily arise in the partition suit. We may observe that at comthe second paragraph of the answer of William the Union.

& Baldwin for defendants.

made about General Fremont's proclamation in Missouri, and discrepancies are discovered be tween the policy which he indicates for that State and what the Government has laid down for Virginia. But the difference is only technical, and amounts to very little. Whether he has acted upon his own discretion, or by the advice of the President and his Cabinet, remains to be seen. If he has acted on his own responsibility, he is only carrying out the confiscation act, as far as the slaves are concerned; and as for putting to death those found in arms, that is also the law. Whether he will carry the latter out, or find it impracticable to do so, time will tell. As for the manumission of the slaves, that question will be settled by the Constitution, when the rebellion is

Meantime the Government is groping its way in tary. bellion, and each General must be allowed more probably be most successful who is the boldest. The rebellion must be put down by some means ing. or another, else it will put us down, and if nothing else will do, even to proclaim the abolition of The Generals on both sides will do what they think is most likely to contribute to success. A discretion is vested in the Federal Generals, and for its prudent exercise they are responsible to the

As to the ultimate consequences of the procla-mation, it is useless to speculate. It makes little difference what Gen. Fremont proclaims or does not proclaim. What he does or omits to do is of far more importance. The rebellion can only be put down by the sword, and proclamatic have very little influence upon the result. As to any supposed effect the policy indicated in Gen. Fremont's proclamation might have upon his own political fortunes or aspirations, it is premature to enter upon such considerations at a time when no one knows what is to be the future of the country. Gen. Fremont and the other Generals must act according to circumstances and their own judgment, unless where otherwise ordered by the Government. In their several districts or artments the civil law is superseded and martial rule prevails; but when the struggle is over the Constitution and the civil law will again re sume their sway, and the army and its Generals will have to take their place in the background New York Herald.

No Party Removals.

We have daily now an account of the industry of the Postmaster General in removing Demo-erats and placing ultra Republicans in their places. Among them we note the following in

J. C. Davis, Postmaster at Davisburgh, 're-

wife could adopt) not that of her husband. Perhaps, if they had been jointly adopted by both husband and wife, they might have inherited the separate property of each.

It follows from what has been said, that as the children took, under the will, all that might have been inherited, and the female plaintiff took only

O. E. Bell, Postmaster at Oxford, removed;

A. Labor, Postmaster at Oxford, removed;

We are informed the person appointed in one of these places, has often denounced the Union as rotten, and that it had better be broken up. Such acts are encouraging to patriots who are sacrificing property and life to sustain the country—Detroit Free Press.

Union.

Resolved, That while we are willing and ready to do whatever is right to secure to each State the uninterrepted enjoyment of all its reserved rights, we will not consecut to a dissolution of the Union.

Resolved, That while we are willing and ready to do whatever is right to secure to each served rights, we will not consecut to a dissolution of the Union.

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Union Meeting at Milford. At a meeting held at Milford, Decatur county,

on the 24th of August, after an eloquent and patriotic speech by Mr. Hord, of Greensburg, the following resolutions were offered by Thomas Essex, of Bartholomew county, and were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We conceive it to be our right guaranteed to us under our free institutions to meet peaceably together and in an appropriate manner discuss and express our sentiments freely upon all

subjects affecting our interest, politically, socially and morally; and,
WHEREAS, We conceive it to be important in the present distracted and unhappy condition of the country that the people should meet and consult together, and assent or dissent from the poliadvancement as is required to be brought into cy of those who are now at the head of affairs of our Government in this critical crisis of our coun-

try's history. Therefore,

Resolved, That we are still unconditionally in favor of the Federal Constitution, the Union of all the States upon the principles and compro-mises which the Union was formed, and we will not consent to a violation of the provisions of that sacred instrument by any officer of the Government upon the plea of necessity.

Resolved, That we reverence and obey all laws

emanating from the proper source, but will resist with all our united force all military despotism and mob law inaugurated among us for the avowed purpose of suppressing freedom of ex-pression either of the press or of speech. Resolved, That we sincerely and honestly be-

Union might have been honorably settled by the Crittenden, border State or some other compro mise of a similar character, and we also firmly believe that an immense majority of the people were in favor of such compromise.

Resolved, That we would hail with heartfelt satisfaction the restoration of peace to our once happy country, and would rejoice in the adoption of any measure for the adjustment of our nation

all sections, in preference to the continuance of statute. It enacts that "advancements in real or the present internal war which promises no good Resolved, That we indorse the Indiana State Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the Indiana State Sentinel, Cincin-

nati Enquirer and Columbus News. Democratic Union Meeting in Henry

County. A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Desec. 12. See as to the estate being cast by the law upon the wife by descent, which, as we have seen above, fills the definition of the term "heir;" county was held at Summit Level, on Saturday,

to the Chair; O. L. Williams and Wesley Bous

The committee on resolutions reported the fol lowing, which were unanimously adopted: WHEPEAS, The people of the United States after the enjoyment, for a long period of years 1. Pecuniary provisions made for and with the consent of an intended wife or husband. In this class, the consent of the intended wife or husband must appear in writing. 1 R. S., p. 254, sequence of the inauguration and triumph of a

sectional party, and which threatens to destroy without her assent, and those made after cover- alike, their civil rights and material interests: WHEREAS. It is the duty, as it is the right, of husband, which election might probably be evi- condition of the country, when they find their

In this class, we think, also, the fact that the country is at present distracted, is the natural offprovision was intended by the husband as in the spring of misguided sectionalism, engendered by nature of a jointure, may be shown by parol. The fanatical agitators North and South, and that statute does not say, as in case of a will, and if a jointure with consent at the time, that it must aptremists of both sections, and having, at all times. zealously contended for the administration of the It has been held that in contracts within the General Government within its constitutional limstatute of frauds, consideration may be shown by its, that party is in no way responsible for calam parol. Gregory vs. Logan, 7 Blackt. 112. See ities that have resulted from a departure from its Rockhill vs. Spraggs, 9 Ind. 30. So, as to doctrines and a disregard of its warning and ad-

Democracy and other Union men in Indiana, ban-The case at bar falls within the class under con-leration. ishing all feeling of passion and resentment, will recollect only their duty to the whole country, On the last point, viz: whether the wid- that this war should not be waged in conquest ow, in case she establishes a right to a por-tion of the inheritance of which Allen died with the right or established institutions of the seized, must contribute to payment of moum States, but to defend and maintain the suprema-

mon law, she would have been bound to con-tribute to discharge the liens. Whitehead vs. every citizen to support and sustain the Govern-Cummins, 2 Ind. 58. Whether our statute has ment, constitutionally administered, we recommade a change is the question. The demurrer to mend that the Legislatures of the several States the second paragraph of the answer of the de- adopt the proper measures for calling a National fendants is overruled on the defendant's striking convention, for the purpose of settling our out the words pro-tanto therein, and so is that to present difficulties and restoring and preserving

and Kate Allen; and those to the others are sus- Resolved, That the privelege of the writ habeas corpus is one of the great bulwarks of free-Schermehorn, Huff & Jones for plaintiffs; Pratt dom, and that no citizen can be deprived of the benefit thereof, except by Congress, and then only in case of rebellion or invasion, when the public Fremont's Proclamation.

safety may require it, and that the late attempt of the President of the United States, to suspend the privilege of the same is unwarranted by the

Resolved, That our Union was formed in peace and for peace, and can never be perpetuated by Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the New York Day Book, Cincinnati

Enquirer, and Indianapolis Sentinel, with a re-

2,500 Democrats in Council. At a meeting of the Democracy of Owen, Putcounties, on Saturday, August 24, 1861. On motion Capt. W. H. Thornburg was called

to the chair, and Melvin McKee appointed Secre the dark. It has to deal with a formnidable re- On motion of Gilmore Conley, a committee of or less to meet it in his own way. That man will three from each county were appointed to draft

The President appointed Gilmore Conley, Solslavery would be legitimate. All is fair in war. omon Akers, and James A. Scott, of Putnam ounty: Col. John B. Neese, A. T. Lansing and W. S. Walker, of Clay; John Black, J. S. Lucas and William Kinnaman, of Owen,

> When the committee retired, speeches were made by Judge Eckels, James A. Scott, Esq., Captain W. H. Thornburg, and Colonel John B.

The following resolutions were read and unani

WHEREAS. Within a few months our unparal leled prosperity has been stricken down, and bankruptcy and ruin are beginning to take its place; onerous taxation, and an enormous public debt threatens us and our posterity, while a civil war, without a parallel in history, is rapidly desolating our hitherto peaceful and happy country, and the very spirit of civil liberty threatened with immolation on its own hearthstone; when sur-

rounded by such circumstances it is not only right, but it is the duty, of freemen to assem and take council of one another in relation to it, and express such opinions as, in their judgment, Resolved, That it is our opinion that secession, so far from being a remedy for any of the wrongs threatened to or realized by the Southern States, it is the cause of many of the evils suffered and

offering by both them and us.

Resolved, That we regard civil war as the certain means of causing a final separation between the States now engaged in it, and closing the door to a reconstruction of the Union upon the Constitution, with such amendments to the latter, as to make the right of all seem secure within the

WHOLE NO. 1,157.

Constitution and particularly his usurpation of the powers of Government-Legislative, Executive, and Judicial—thus constituting an unlimited despotism in the States still adhering to the Union; he has suspended the writ of habeas corpus; he has seized and imprisoned a large number of persons for pretended civil offenses, without charge and without process, and has refused them a trial by jury, and keeps them imprisoned in discret violation of the Constitution of the United rect violation of the Constitution of the United

Resolved. That it is our deliberate opinion that such prisoners should be allowed a speedy trial by jury, as provided for in the Constitution, and if

guilty, they should be punished, but if innocent, they should be restored to liberty.

Resolved, That we will not countenance war as a means of freeing the slaves of the South, and we denounce the act passed by the last Congress and approved by the President for the conditional emancipation as a palpable violation of the Con stitution and as tending to show the object for which the war is waged.

Resolved. That it is the opinion of this meeting that the President of the United States should take immediate steps to exchange prisoners taken captive in the war now waging in the United States. That to do so, would not to be to recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy, but would only recognize the army raised by it as a belligerent power; and much as he or others may regret or condemn its existence he knows, we all know, and the world knows, that it is so; and by such an exchange free our brave but unfortunate soldiers from the prisons of the

lieve that the present difficulties of our national Resolved, That we heartily indorse the resolutions introduced in Congress, by Mr. Cox, of Ohio, on the 29th of July, 1861, for a speedy restoration

from our National difficulties. Resolved, That while we hold ourselves answerable for the abuse, we will assert and maintain the freedom of speech and of the press, and the right of private judgement in relation to the af-fairs of the country. The due exercise of these rights can be formidable to tyrants only, and we call upon all who love liberty, to join us in maintaining these essential rights of freemen.

Sentinel, the Clay County Democrat, and Owen County Journal, as exponents of the Democratic Resolved. That these proceedings be published

in the above papers, and that all Democratic papers friendly to the above resolutions, he requested to publish the same. Wm. H. THORNBURGH, President.

Mel. McKee, Secretary.

Meeting of the Democracy of Switzer-Pursuant to notice, the Democracy of Switzerland and Ohio counties met at Grant's Creek Church, on Saturday, August 17.

The meeting was organized by appointing John Williams, President, Wm. H. Powell, Vice President and J. C. Cullen, Secretary. On motion, John D. Bush, Daniel Norris and Sardine Green were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the

R. L. Davis, Esq., being called upon, addressed the meeting in an able and eloquent manner, and was followed by others.

The committee on resolutions reported the fol-lowing, which were unanimously adopted: We, the Demacracy of Switzerland and Ohio counties, in mass meeting assembled, publish the following as expressive of the sense of this

We, the people of said counties, who regard the Constitution of the United States in its judicial relation to States and people, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, and its political principles as enunciated from time to time by the Democratic party, and applied by several successive Administrations in carrying on the Government of the United States, being assembled, do make and proclaim to our fellow-citizens the following de-

WHEREAS, Our once happy country is now thrown into a civil war, unnecessary, and without an effort being made on the part of the Executive of the United States to settle the difficulties by

peaceable compromise: Therefore,

Resolved, That, whereas, the masses of our fellow-citizens under the Southern Confederacy have been denied the privilege of their right of franchise in the adoption of said Confederacy, but a new and revolutionary government has been thrown over them without their consent; and whereas, also, we the people of the North have been treated with like neglect and contempt, and against our will thrust into an unjust civil war, we therefore most emphatically condemn the Republican Representatives in Congress for opposing every measure looking to a peaceable settlement of our national intestine troubles, and we hold them and their co-operatives in other official stations responsible for inaugurating a dead-ly, fratricidal strife, tending to the wildest anar

hy, before which State rights and individual liberty will be crushed. Resolved. That the charge of Republicans against Democrats, accusing them as Secession-ists and disunionists, is a foul and infamous falsegood. While many now in the Republican ranks have heretofore given expression to sentiments reflecting contempt on the Constitution of the United States, on the laws of Congress and the decisions of the Courts, the Democrats have ever and without a single exception contended for the inviolable maintenance of these sacred guarantees

Resolved. That we, the Democrats of Ohio and Switzerland counties, yield to none in our devo-tion to the Constitutional Union, and in our at-tachment and loyalty to our glorious flag. Resolved. That we unhesitatingly disapprove of the unconstitutional acts of the President in arrogating to himself powers that belong only to the Judicial and Legislative Departments of the

a fair and honorable compromise of our present difficulties, either by Congress or a National Con Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting published in the Cincinnati Enquirer, State Sentinel and Rushville Jacksonian. WM. H. POWELL, President.

JOHN C. CULLEN, Secretary.

Resolved. That in the language of the lamented

Judge Douglas, we believe war to be disunion,

and therefore declare ourselves to be in favor of

Gen. Fremont's Proclamation. This proclamation meets the condemnation of the Union men of this State. There is no doubt that a similar declaration has been made by the Confederate States, confiscating "all property of every description owned, possessed, or enjoyed by alien enemies since the 21st of May, 1861," and that it aims both directly and indirectly at the slave property belonging to Union men, whether in or out of the Confederate States. This is confessed, but the Union men do not believe that the condition of Missouri justified it: and more than that, they do not think that a powerful Government like ours should follow in the footsteps of the Southern mob. The right to confiscate is undoubted, but the policy is more than questiona ble. The negro question is too irritating a wound to be touched by such an unskillful hand as that

only effect will be to show that another officer has been appointed by the Federal Government who does not fully understand the duties devolved upon him, nor the people with whom he has to It is a part, however, of the fortunes of war. When the negro property of the Union men is confiscated by Secessionists, we can expect noth-ing else than the Generals of the Unite! States army should feel at liberty to do the same. It does not affect the Union feeling either one way or the other in this State, and is rather regarde as an act to be expected in war than commended

of Fremont. In our own State, managed by our

own citizens, such a thing cannot occur, and the

REBELLIOUS CRINGLINE-THE PETTICOAT ELE-MENT IN THE WAR.—It appears that the Government has obtained conclusive evidence of the treason of the lady correspondents of General Beauregard on whom Provost Marshal Porter has been compelled to lay his hands. These fair traitors, emboldened, no doubt, by the apparent mpunity accorded to their actions by the State Department, have not hesitated to place themselves unreservedly in the power of the law. They evidently reposed the most unbounded confidence in the gallantry of Secretary Seward, but they should have recollected the adage that smooth water runs deep, and that a polished manner does not always cover sincerity of speech. Time was when the influence of woman reigned supreme at the capital. An iron age has, however, succeeded that of brass — N. Y. Herald.